LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS AGAIN UNDER FIRE IN THE SENATE.

Biddleberger Says He is the Only Scoulne Southern Saidlers' Friend-Edmunds Says Seathern Soldiers Friend Edmunds Says
is Westle Put a Premium on Disloyatty—
The Birrest River and Habor Bill Ever
Built-645,000 a Mile for 771 Miles of
the Arbanass—The German Hog Most
Goi Likewise the Hog of France—Anarchists and Carter Harrison Mixed Up in a Public Land Bill Debate-The Sur-plus Reduction Bond Bill Goes Over.

WARHINGTON, March 27. - Senator Blair called up to-day the question of the second reading of the bill introduced by him some time since, to give preference to disabled Confederate soldiers as between men who had been disloyal, in appointments to civil office. Mr. Biddleberger said he could not see the

force of the objection made to the bill on the Republican side of the chamber. Most of the objections to it had come from ex-Confederates on the Democratic side, and it was to them that he proposed to reply. He supposed that he was the only Republican from the South who had been a Confederate, and he represented in some measure the Confederate soldier element. His colleague. Mr. Daniel, and two other ex-Confederates had stated that no Confederate soldier asked for the passage of such a bill But ex-Confederate soldiers had had very few men in Congress to voice their wishes. They had had no channel through which to express themselves. He had never ridden in an ambuabsent from a single fight in which his brigade and regiment were engaged, and had suffered two terms of imprisonment. The man. therefore, who challenged his loyalty to the Confederacy in the past did so with the same hazard of his veracity as if he were to challenge his loyalty to the Union to-day. He was sorry that the crippled solder of the South was not represented here by some one abler than himself, and was antagonized by those who should have stood by him. He represented the ex-Confederates who were misrepresented by others, who would go home and claim to be their best friends—pleading patriotism at Washington, and talking Confederacy at home. He was not here to ask for any other terms than those which had been accorded to him years ago. But he was here to answer every accusation of the kind which he found in the Confederate, and who had dared to express their own judgment and to have the therefore, who challenged his loyalty

olli.

dr. Blair defended the principles of his bill,
had received very many letters of thanks and
mmendation from ex-Confederate soldiers
tee the bill had been introduced. He calsince the bill had been introduced. He calculated that there were at least a quarter of a million ex-Contederate soldiers still living, of whom perhaps from 50,000 to 60,000 were without arms or legs. Ever since the close of the war Contederates had been appointed to office, not only under a Democratic Administration, but under Republican Administrations. He supposed that 99 out of every 100 appointments to civil service made in the South were of men who had been disloyal during the war, and it was too late for his Republican friends to say that it protruded any novel doctrino upon the Senate, He wondered whether, if Lincoln occupied a seat in the Senate, or if Grant, or Sherman, or Sheridan occupied seats in it, they would object to the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Edmunds opposed the second reading of

Grant, or Sherman, or Sheridan occupied seats in it, they would object to the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Edmunds opposed the second reading of the bill. When a measure so strange, so unique, so important as to attract attention on its broad merits was introduced it was not only right, but wise, that its principles should be considered at once, and that if it were thought vicious it should be put an end to then. This was a bill which either conferred a benefit on a particular class of persons because of the particular quality and relation which they occupied, or else it was a mere sham and humbug. The Senator from New Hampshire had shown that the bill would be undoubtedly, a great benefit to the particular class of persons described in it. It was not, therefore, a sham and a humbug. There was now on the statute book a law saying that a particular class of United States citizens who had distinguished themselves in fighting for their country should be preferred in a certain class of Government employment. This bill proposed that a certain class of United States citizens who had distinguished themselves in fighting against their country should be in like manner preferred, and for the same reason. He thought it sale to say that no such proposition had ever before been made in any legislative body, and probably no such proposition would ever again be made. It destroyed all distinction between patriotism and the reverse.

No action was taken on the bill.

Mr. Wilson of Minnesota, from the Committee vent obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbor and adjacent waters of New York city and Long Island Sound by dumping or otherwise.

The Committee on the Library reported the bill appropriating \$100,000 for the erection at Fort Greene, Brooklyn, N. Y., of a monument to the victims of the prison ships.

Representative Mills rested well during the day, and to-night his condition is improved.

The River and Harbor bill was completed in committee to-day, and will be reported to the House on Thursday. It makes an aggregate appropriation of \$19,432,782,73, and is the largest bill of the kind yet brought in. Chair-

man Blanchard says that the bill of 1882, which was the largest up to that time, aggregated \$18,123,000; but since then many new projects of improvement have been presented, the demands of the country for river and harbor improvement have increased and accordingly.

mands of the country for river and harbor improvement have increased, and, accordingly, the present bill is larger.

The bill for last year, which carried nearly ten millions, falled to become a law, and hence the present bill is really for two years. He also says that there are no canal projects in the precent bill, and no provision is made for the improvement of the Washington flats, because of the unsettled title to the land. he larger appropriations for rivers in the

bill are:

Nississippi River from the mouth of the Minnesota
River to the dulf, \$4,185,080; Missouri River, \$893,080;

Ri Mary's River, at the talls and Hay Lake Channel,
15,50,080; Ohio River, \$150,080; Columbia River, \$210,
480; Tennesee River, \$280,080; Cumberland River, \$210,
200; M. John's River, \$100,090; Detroit River, \$130,000;

The larger appropriations for harbors are:
Beston, \$125,000; National Harbor of Retuge at Sandy
Asy, Capa Ann, \$100,000; New Haven, Sts000; Buffate,
£24,003; Lewege, \$104,000; New York harbor, \$190,000;
£24,003; Lewege, \$104,000; New York harbor, \$190,000;
£24,003; Lewege, \$104,000; Haitimore, \$290,000;
£30,000; Returnities, \$200,000; Haitimore, \$290,000;
Charlesian, \$250,000; Cumberland Sound, \$112,000; Mobile, £25,000; Charlesian, \$250,000;
£30,000; New Orean, \$20,000; Haitimore, \$290,000;
£30,000; Leveston, \$540,000; Sabine Pass, \$220,000;
£30,000; Levise Tode, \$100,000; Things, \$250,000;
£30,000; Levise Andrew, \$20,000; Yaquina Bay,
£35,000; Leris harbor and for purchase of
Freeque, Hainh, \$20,000; Minimpton, £3, \$20,000;
£35,000; Leris harbor and for purchase of
Freeque, Hainh, \$20,000; Minimpton, £3, \$20,000;
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Miss. \$50.00. Vickstury harbor \$50.00.0. Hickman. My. \$50.000. Columbus Ky. \$50.000. Hickman. Ky. \$50.000. Hickman. Ky. \$50.000. In response to a resolution of the House calling for information in regard to plans and estimates for the improvement of the Arkansas River, the Secretary of War to-day sent to that body a report of Capt. H. S. Taber submitting a plan of improvement for that river between Little Rock. Ark., and Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, for a channel at extreme low water that shall be nowhere less than two feet deep and 200 feet wide, except at a tew shoals where it may be necessary to reduce the channel to a width of eighty or 100 feet for the extreme low water pavigation. He at that time estimated that \$200.000 could be profitably expended for the fixeal year ending June 30. 1888. The Secretary also sent to the House a report of the Board of Engineers on the improvement of the Arkansas River from Wichita, Kansas, to its mouth. This report is dated New York City, March 16, 1888. The length of the Arkansas River from Wichita, kansas, to its mouth is 771 miles. The Board says that it is of opinion that a permanent and finally completed improvement of the river will, on an average, cost about \$40.000 per mile.

The President to-day transmitted to the two House of Congress a report from Minister Pendiston at Berlin, dated Jan. 30, 1888, from which it appears that trichinosis prevails is certain parts of Germany, and that a num-

ber of persons have already died from the effects of eating the meat of diseased host grown in that country. He also transmits a report from the Consul at Marseilles, dated Feb. 4. representing that for a number of months a highly contagious and fatal disease has prevalled among the swine of a large section of France, which disease is thought by the Commissioner of Agriculture to be very similar to hog cholers. The President says it is extremely doubtful if the law passed April 29, 1878, to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States meets cases of this description. He recommends the passage of a law prohibiting importations of hogs from those countries.

Mr. Holman of Indiana to-day in the House alled up the General Public Land bill. Mr. Smith of Wisconsin offered an amendment providing that all deposits of coal and iron on the lands of the United States shall be reserved to the United States. He said that the object of his amendment was that the title to the coal and from deposits should never go out of the hands of the people.

Mr. Felton of California moved to amend by

Mr. Felton of California moved to amend by striking out the clause permitting a person who has declared his intention to become a citizen to enter on the public lands.

The motion was loat, and Mr. Payson of Illinois offered an amendment providing that no patent to mineral lands shall issue except to a citizen of the United States. He declared that no man should be allowed to acquire title to mineral deposits unless he assumed the burdens as well as the privileges of American citizenchip. Pending action, the House adjourned.

late Chief Justice Walte will begin at noon in the hall of the House of Representatives. Seats on the floor of the House will be assigned to the family and mourners, to the President and his wife, to the Supreme Court Justices and their families, to the members of the several committees, to the members of the Cabinet and their families, and to the diplomatic corps, the General of the Army, his staff, and other leading officials. The reserved galleries will be held for the families of Senators and Bernesantatives.

other leading officials. The reserved galleries will be held for the families of Senators and Representatives.

The remains will not lie in state, as the family desires that the funeral ceremonies be as simple as possible. The body will be accompanied to the House of Representatives by the Supreme Court Justices, who will be the honorary ball bearers, and about twenty-five intimate friends of the family. The Supreme Court messengers will act as body bearers. At the close of the funeral ceremonies, which will be conducted by Bishop Paret, the remains will be conveyed to the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad station, and will leave at 2 P. M. by a special train on the Pennsylvania Railroad for Toledo. All the Justices of the Supreme Court, excent Justices Bradley and Matthews, and the committees of the Senate and House will accompany the remains to Toledo, where they are expected to arrive on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

In the report prepared by Senator Manderson and presented in the Senate to-day, recom-mending the passage of a bill to grant \$100 per mending the passage of a bill to grant \$100 per annum to each State for each soldier or sallor who is an inmate of a Soldiers' Home maintained by the State, the Committee on Military Affairs says that "it cannot be seriously doubted that the Federal Government, in the first instance, is justly chargeable with the care of its defenders, and more especially of those who aided to preserve the integrity of the Union in the late war, and who by thousands have become, from the effects of service and the infirmities of age, physically disabled from earning a livelihood. In no proper sense can the responsibility for the entire care of the veterans of its wars be cast upon the States. The care and support of the indigent and disabled soldier are essentially a Federal obligation, and it is neither wise, just, nor patriotic for a nation, by delay or otherwise, to evade it."

The Postmaster-General has appointed the following named fourth-class Postmasters:

The Treasury Department has reaffirmed its decision that household and personal effects acquired abroad by purchase or otherwise after the arrival of their owners in this country are not exempt from duty, the exemption ap-plying only to goods which belonged to the im-porters prior to their arrival in this country.

Treasurer Hyatt has adopted a new seal for use on United States notes and certificates. use on United States notes and certificates. It is similar in design to the large one used on the old \$20 note, with the addition of a small lace border with many points in geometric lathe work. It is light pink in color, circular in form, and nearly two inches in diameter. Heretofore a separate seal was used on notes and gold and sliver certificates, varying in size and design, according to the character and denomination of the note. Hereafter the new seal will be used exclusively on all papers issued.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Florie's First Orchestral Concert.

Mr. Carvi Florio has for a number of years been favorably known to the New York public as a talented and industrious worker in the musical field, and as a man of varied and unusual ability. He long ago carned an enviable reputation as accompanist when he was in the habit of appearing frequently at in the habit of appearing frequently at concerts in that capacity. Since then he has led various singing clubs with good success, and from time to time small compositions by Mr. Florio have been put upon local programmas. Several pretty madrigals are still pleasantly remembered among other things which gave unmistakable promise of greater achievements in the future. But last evening for the first time Mr. Florio was heard to say at length those broader musical thoughts and sentences contained in his promise of greater achievements in the future. But last svening for the first time Mr. Florio was heard to say at length those broader musical thoughts and sentences contained in his larger works. The programme comprised his symphonies (No. 1 in G. No. 2 in C. minor), both composed in the year 1887, a concerto for pianoforte and two songs, all of them Mr. Florio's compositions. For interpreters he had no less a body of men than the Thomas orchestra led by Theedore Thomas himself. It may be supposed, therefore, that full justice was done to every musical phrase, and it is certain that the band never played with more attention or more vigor even in a Brahms or a Beethoven symphony than they showed in the performance of their task last night. Miss Ellis Earle was the soprano, Mr. Carl Ausorge the pianist of the occasion, while Mr. Brandt and Mr. Schreurs did the violoncello and clarionet obligatos.

On the whole, the impression left by Mr. Florio's concert is an agreeable one. It was too long, however, and as the symphonies were developed it was seen that the necessary curtailling might have best been done not by limiting the number of pleces performed, but by a judicious pruning of musical phrases and repetitions contained in the different symphonic movements. Mr. Florio's fault, one no doubt common to all young composers, is that he is diffuse. But there is an especial excuse for Mr. Florio and this regard, because his power of melodic invention is so strong, his imagination so free, and his ideas so easy in their flow. His musical thought never pictures a dark scene nor one of complex or stirring emotion. Smilling landscapes and joyous or neaceful feelings are delineated in his work. He has odd and eretty fancies, and at times exquisite little bits of filagree ornamentation scattered over his symphonies, just as the oriole weaves a red thread through her nest.

Even has the sum of the season of the wind instruments as carriers of melody.

The concerto is admirable, and was strongly, neatly, and conscientiously

The Old Firm of John R. Wiltele & Son Con-NEWBURGH, March 27 .- The firm of John R. Wiltsie & Son, of forty or fifty years' stand-ing here, is in a bad way. The present mem-bers are Arthur V. Wiltsie, who lives in Brook-lyn, and John M. Pollock of this city. The latbers are Arthur V. Wiltsie, who lives in Brooklyn, and John M. Pollock of this city. The latter was arrested to-day on a warrant charging grand larceny, and a warrant has also been issued for Wiltsie's arrest. The firm have been carrying on a banking, real estate, and insurance business, and have been herotolore successful. It is believed their prosent troubles arise from their extending their business too rapidiy. The alleged grand larceny consists in rece, ving money of a Swede named Jacob N. Jacobson, with which to purchase a foreign draft, and failing to do so. Pollock, when before Recorder Waring, admitted that the firm had used the money. The Recorder held him to await the action of the Grand Jury.

This is only one case of a number reported of this character, but heretofore, when pressed, the firm has paid up. It is believed they have now hearly run ashors. Several liens have been put on their property, and several judgments have been procured against them. In all these foot up thousands of dollars. The concern has several times lately been threatened with being closed up, and only a few days ago the members barely escaped arrest on another charge. But the claim was settled in time. Most of the parties upon whom the concern has been practising their pseuliar business are poor servants and country people. Despite rumors and unpleasant facts they have stoutly maintained their solvency, but their liabilities are given to-night by a well-known or nearly \$2,000 at about \$40,000. What their assets are no one can conjecture. MUCH TOO MUCH TALK.

THE SENATE AT ALBANY OBSTRUCTED

Sonators Fassett and Vedder Insist on Telling All They Knew About Everything—Sona-tor Ivrs Asks Fassett to Give Business a Show—Mr. Shen's Episcopalians.

ALBANY, March 27.—Senator Jay Sloat Fassett is in the habit of making several speeches a day. The average length of a day's month Senator Fassett has been making daily rom two to twenty-one speeches, varying from one to twelve minutes in length. On the of the time of the Senate. Were it not for him of its work in less than three-quarters of the of those two Senators have postponed for two days a vote on Senator Low's resolution to extend the time of the Trust Investigation Committees and to enable it to sit next summer.

This morning, when the resolution came up as the pending motion, Senator Fassett began again. He has been taking the Democratic Senators around the circle, attacking them each in turn. To Senator Cantor were devoted over twenty speeches. Senator Stadler rethree, Senator Linson six, and Senator Reilly last night was talked about for the seventeenth time. Those flyures record only regular speeches over one minute in length, and not interruptions or side remarks. The Republi-can Senators, who have listened day after day to these assaults on everybody and everything Democratic, from Gov. Hill down to the Capitel orderlies, have become as tired of them as the Democrats, and both parties decided it was his fellow Senators think of his volubility.

He made a few casual speeches on trusts and had Democrats, and then thought he would attack Senator Ives about whom he had not made speeches more than four times. He said he had some questions to ask Senator Ives, and he hoped Senator Ives would answer them in the spirit that became a new Senator and a young man. He wanted to know what Senator Ives thought about trusts, whether he wanted a further investigation, whether he wanted it at once, and whether he wanted to retain the old counsel of the committee, Bilss and Pryor, or would he favor the employment of new counsel. He did not require Senator Ives to tell

counsel. He did not require Senator Ives to tell where he was born nor how old he is, as the Albany almanaes tell that.

To his surprise Senator Ives replied that as soon as he would quit talking the Senate would have a vote and the first resolution could be passed. He did not think Senator Fassett had the authority or interest or standing to warrant his assumption of the place of Sunday school teacher and his attempt to form a class in catechism. Then Senator Ives said: The rosy atmosphere of self-satisfaction that surrounds the Senator from the Twenty-seventh prevents him from perceiving the effect of his constant remarks. The Senate is most merciful and kind. He gives to the Senate broadcast that which he most loves, and so courteous and bountiful is he in this that he forgets everything else. There is nothing of which he is so lond as the sound of his own voice, and so great is his courtesy that he insists on giving constantly to us that which is so dear to him. He vouchsafes us his copious information on all possible subjects, things under discussion and things irrelevant, as it may occur to him that we need to be told about them. It might

all possible subjects, things under discussion and things irrelevant, as it may occur to him that we need to be told about them. It might be better for him to simper less, to give the Senate less ornate periods, and kindly allow some business to be done."

As there is no pravious question in the Senate, there is no way of stopping speeches except by physical exhaustion. It was necessary that some one should rebuke Senator Fassett, and Senator Ives was thanked by his fellow Senators for having done it. No vote was taken on the Low resolution, as it was half-past I before Senators Fassett and Vedder had talked their stint, and the Senate then adjourned out of respect to the memory of ex-Lieut.-Gov. Mr. Connelle's bill to give New Yest.

their stint, and the Senate then adjourned out of respect to the memory of ex-Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer.

Mr. Connelly's bill to give New York city a State Assessor was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly. All the present assessors are from the rural counties of the State, which pay less than half the taxes. Mr. Connelly appealed to the Assemblymen to do right and justice to the city of New York, forgetting that those two beautiful things have few acquaintances in the Capitol. Judge Greene said Mr. Connelly made too much of a speech for a young man.

The Assembly was disturbed during the debate by the actions of Mr. Shea, who sits in the front row. Mr. Shea put his feet up on his desk and fell asleep with his mouth oven. Senator Vedder's unconstitutional Federal liquor tax resolution was declared passed in the Assembly by a vote of 48 to 47. It saks the Federal Government to make an agreement with the States that if they tax liquor for State purposes the Federal Government will reinit that much of the tax to the liquor manufacturers and sellers. The resolution could have been defeated had Mr. Sheehan regarded it of sufficient importance. Nobody expects Congress to pay any attention to it. Mr. Bradford Rhodes of Westchester, Mr. Gallagler of Buffalo, Mr. Saxton of Wayne, Chairman of the Judiclary Committee, and Mr. Adams of Newburgh voted with the Democrats against the resolution.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan's, soda water stand bill

resolution.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan's soda water stand bill passed the Senate, and goes to the Governor.

Mr. Sullivan is doing much this season to benefit the people of Paradise Park, whom he represents. He has bills to abolish the organ to keep their trucks on the streets; to license peanut stands, and provide an inspector of peanuts at \$2.500 a year and a clerk, and to allow soda water fountains to be operated on the sidewalks. The Truckmen's bill passed first. The bill to prevent the use of Chinese hieroglyphics instead of English on laundry tiekets was delented in the Assembly. The peanut stand bill is hung up in a Senate committee. But Mr. Sullivan is doing the best he can to pass them.

pegant stand bill is hung up in a Senate committee. But Mr. Sullivan is doing the best he can to pass them.

Mr. Patrick Andrew Sullivan, who comes from Rochester, and wears red hair to distinguish him from Mr. Timothy Drydollar Sullivan, introduced a bill to make the twelve-bour a day street car men's bill apply to Albany and Rochester. It prohibits the working of any men on street car lines more than twelve hours, with two hours off for meals.

Mr. Shen explained in the Assembly that his amendment to the general incorporation act, which would allow the cable road to go on and build, was really intended to benefit the African Episcopalians of his district, though the bill doesn't say anything about the African Episcopalians. Mr. Shes said that from the time he was a boy he has never told a lie in a matter of any consequence, and he would not begin now to deceive his colleagues. All of which was listened to with great pleasure by everybody.

There was a long debate in the Assembly over the Bank Committee's bill to repeal the Saturday half holiday. After an hour's talk the bill was sent to a thirdreading. The Democrates generally opposed the repeal. Mr. Mc. Kenna said the bill was passed only last year in deference to public sentiment in favor of reducing the hours of labor. Twenty years ago mercantile establishments closed at 1 o'clock on Saturdays. Histen years ago at 3, and last year at noon. The Saturday half holiday preserved sacred the American Sunday, the unity of the lamily circle, and its happiness. He wanted these things to have a show.

Mr. Coon offered a compromise amendment to substitute a whole holiday in July. Access

ican Sunday, the unity of the tamily circle, and its happiness. He wanted these things to have a show.

Mr. Coon offered a compromise amendment to substitute a whole holiday in July. August, and September, which Mr. Rhodes moved to change to June, July, and August. Mr. Rhodes said: "The present law is chooxious. It has lowered the balances of the Clearing House \$1.500,000,000 in seven months. Monday's business has decreused half. The savings banks have lost \$569,000 of deposits. A whole holiday would be n real rest and the summer is the time for it."

Mr. Longler charged the Clearing House with trying to get the baturday hall holiday into disrebute. Mr. Ainsworth favored the absolute repeal of the present law. Mr. Poughkeepsis Platt called the law a fraud. Mr. Weed opposed whole holidays in the summer because they would break down the country banking business. Mr. Farrell, who represents a Brooklyn laboring district, said the workingmen wanted the law to be continued as it is.

Capit Huntting introduced a bill to make the ferriage across the Great South Bay 15 cents.

Mr. Shea's bill establishing a surgical ward in the annexed district passed the Senate.

In the Assembly Mr. Lewis's bill to prohibit the saile of tobacco to children was reported favorably.

Mr. Crosby has found a parliamentary flaw in his first notice about the High License bill, and he made a supplementary notice to-day. He said he would object to any bills taking precedence of the High License, which is now seventy bills dewn according to the Clerk, and will be reached in order within a fort-night.

The Assembly Committee on Judiciary will report favorably Mr. Farrell's bill amending the Penal Code so as not to affect assemblies of workingmen called for the purpose of adopting lawful resolutions establishing the main-tenance of rates of wages.

Ira Palue's Shooting Peats. PROVIDENCE, March 27.-Chevalier Ira Paine's second day of revolver shooting was at a 40-inch square target, shots to be measured a defined square target, shots to be measured from a central line running vertically, 100 yards distance. 38-calibre revolver. He fired 20 shots at each target and his averages were: First target, 4.55 inches; second, 6.55; third, 2.51; fourth, 8.98; fifth, 4.25; grand average, 4.59. The day was misty and the light bad.

BROKER TROWNELDOR IMBOLVENT

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O

It was Through him that Sp Broker Francis E. Trowbridge announced is suspension to the Stock Exchange yesterday, and made an assignment to Arthur E. Bateman, also of the Stock Exchange. Mr. Trowbridge is the broker who was arrested on Thursday of last week upon complaint of one of his customers, Lawyer Abram Kling, who alleged that Mr. Trowbridge would not account to him and pay over the balance, and that he

believed Trowbridge was insolvent.

There were sold out for Trowbridge's account yesterday "under the rules" of the Exchange about 2,000 shares of stock, the greater change about 2,000 shares of stock, the greater part of which was Peoria, Decatur and Evansville. Since Mr. Trowbridge's trouble with his client has developed some of the brokers are recalling the somewhat peculiar fransactions that he made in the stocks that Kling alleges were sold for him on the day they were sold and also for the same amounts. It is said that on that day he and Broker William Cross, who frequently executed orders for him, entered the klichmond Terminal group together, and Cross bought from Trowbridge 600 shares of the stock on the quiet and before ampbody appreciated what was being done, and that the same operation was repeated in making the sale of 200 shares of Jersey Central from Trowbridge to Cross, In both cases the transactions were "Buyer three;" that is, "Buyer's three days in which to deliver the stock and complete the transaction. It was on this ground that he delayed accounting with his client, and it was this delay that aroused Kling's suspicions.

Mr. Trowbridge, though he has been a member of the Stock Exchance a comparatively short time, has made himself conspicuous there. It is said that all of the speculative clergy of the Methodist Church did their business through his office. He obtained this distinction because he is a prominent Methodist himself. At one time he appeared to be very near to the Hon. Russell Sage, and the office of that ex-Congressman and writer of Wall street insurance policies has for a long time been adorned by a handsome desk and chair, a present from his admiring friend, Mr. F. E. Trowbridge's hypother-in-law, the Hon. Warner part of which was Peoria, Decatur and Evans-

bridge.

The assignment was made by advice of Mr. Trowbridge's brother-in-law, the Hon. Warner M. Bateman. United States District Attorney for the Southern district of Ohio. He came on to heln Mr. Trowbridge out of his difficulties if possible. It is understood that the liabilities in the Exchange are not large.

IT WAS LIKE AN EARTHQUAKE, 1,100 Pounds of Nitro-glycerine Explode in

At about 8:15 o'clock yesterday morning a tremendous explosion shook the lower part of Westchester county. It was some time before the discovery was made that it was not an earthquake, but an explosion of nitro-glycerine at the aqueduct giant powder works of L. D. Stickney, one mile from Ardsley, on the farm of Williams & Lander. The six small buildings, which were constructed of rough pine boards. were put up in November, 1885, and they were capable of turning out 1,500 pounds of explosives a day if occasion required. They were all blown to atoms, as well as the only two laborers.

blown to atoms, as well as the only two laborers at work in the place when the explosion occurred. The latter were Michael J. Keiligoot of Yonkers, aged 29, and unmarried, and George Hampshire of shalt 12, aged 29, who leaves a wife and two children.

They began work at 7 o'clock in the morning, carrying palls of nitro-glycerine from the storage house to the mixing house, and it is supposed that one of the men slipped down, and thus caused the explosion. Nothing was left but a few fragments of boards. Where the explosion took place there is a hole in the ground large enough to put a house of good size in. The amount of nitro-glycerine blown up was more than 1:100 pounds.

At White Plains the explosion shook the houses, causing the ceilings to fall in many places, and breaking the plate-glass windows in the groceries of F. Rauscht & Co. and E. C. Sniffen. There had been only four men employed for some time past, and two of them one the foreman, were absent yesterday. The sash of the window in the house of Mr. Williams, a long distance away, was blown in upon him, and the broken glass cut his face severely.

Coroner Mitchell began an investigation yes-

liams, a long distance away, was blown in upon him, and the broken glass cut his face severely.

Coroner Mitchell began an investigation yesterday. When the works were put up it became a matter for the courts at White Plains to decide whether they should be removed to a more remote place, but Mr. Stickney carried his point and the manufacturing went on.

Hampshire, before leaving his house to go to work, told Mrs. Tracy, with whom he boarded, that he had a presentiment that his life would end before noon. A watch worn by one of the dead men was picked up 800 yards to the rear of the buildings.

THE BLIZZARD STILL RAGING. The Town of Reville, in Dakota, Completely

Cut Of by Snow. DULUTH, March 27.-Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota are experiencing another severe storm. Over a foot and a half of snow has fallen and is drifting badly. The St. Paul and Duluth is the only road that has managed to get trains through on time, all the others being Western express on the Northern Pacific left. storm commenced at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and has been raging ever since. Street cars ran with extreme difficulty, and outside work was generally suspended.

St. Paul. March 27.—The little town of Reville, in Grant county, Dakota, is completely blocked in. Word has been received from there that the town is absolutely without fuel, and that people are compelled to break up dry goods and other boxes, and in some cases their furniture, to burn in their stoves.

ABERDEEN, Dak. March 27.—It has been snowing here incessantly for the last thirty-six hours. There are two feet of snow on a level. All railway travel is suspended. The storm is general in central Dakota.

BURLINGTON, Ia., March 27.—The weather for a week has been such as to cause serious apprehensions for winter grain. The severe sleet storm of Sunday and Saturday night was succeeded last night by rain and hall, which fell heavily for several hours. The weather grew colder during the night, and everything is now freezing hard.

SHOUX CITY, Iowa, March 27.—The neople of Jackson, Neb. are leaving their farms on the lowlands and seeking shelter on the hills, fearing that when the great gorge at Cottonwood Hill breaks everything will be swent away. The lower sections opposite the mouth of the Big Sloux are now overflowed, and some stock has been lost. Anxiety is growing greater every day, as the gorges are becoming stronger with the cold weather, so that when the break comes nothing can withstand the rush of water. The water at Sloux City continues to fall slowly, while at Yankton the banks are full, showing that the several gorges between the two cities are yet firm.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 27.—The total rainfall since Sunday night has been seven in these of the sevent sevent hundredths, the Sr. Paul. March 27.-The little town of Rethe two cities are yet firm.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 27.—The total rainfall since bunday night has been seven inches and seventy-seven hundredths, the largest on record for the same length of time. In the unprecedented flood of 1886 it was only four and thirty hundredths inches. The heavy rain ceased about 10 o'clock this morning, but there has been an intermittent drizzle all day. The Alabama River has been rising at the rate of a foot an hour for shout thirty hours, and as the rains have been equally heavy about the headwaters of Coose, the greatest rise here is not expected till day after to-morrow. A flood higher than that of 1886 is anticipated. All trains on the Western Railroad to Atlanta east, and Selma west, have been abandoned. Trains on the Montgomery and Eufaula road are also abandoned. Two trains which left here this morning on that road are now laid up between land sildes near Union Springs. A train on the Louisville and Nashylle, from Louisville to New Orleans, due here Monday morning. came into-night. That road is now open, and trains are leaving for New Orleans, with some uncertainty about getting through.

STABBLD BY A BRAKEMAN. An Elevated Road Train Despatcher and

Car Coupler Attacked. William H. Stripp of 98 Washington street, who is a brakeman employed on the Ninth avenue elevated railroad, was held in \$4,000 ball by Justice Murray, in the Yorkville Court, yesterday, for trial for stabbing Samuel Lippencot, train despatcher for the company, and

lames Butler, a car coupler. On Monday Mr. Lippencot called Stripp to account for carrying tales which caused trouble among the men. Mr. Stripp left Mr. Lippencot's office at Sixtieth street, but returned shortly thereafter under the influence of liquor and wanted to renew the conversation. Mr. Lippencot told him not to say any more about the matter, and Stripp rode to 145th street and reported for duty. He was told to report to the train despatcher before resuming work, and he returned at once to Mr. Lippencot's office.

Mr. Lippencot says Stripp rushed into the office and attacked him with a large pocket-knife. He stabbed Mr. Lippencot in the side, in the abdomen, and in the jaw, while Mr. Lippencot trabbed up a shovel and defended himself as well as he could. Butter grabbed Stripp, but was no match for the infuriated man, who stabbed him in the head and through the check, and then, breaking away, escaped. The wounded men were treated in the Roossvett Hospital.

Detective Lawless of the West Forty-accenth street police eaught Stripp yesterday. The accused pleaded not guilty. secount for carrying tales which caused trouble

THE RAILROAD TROUBLES. BURLINGTON TRAINS GUARDED BY

DEPUTY SHERIFFS. ers that the Striking Switchmen Mean Mischief-The Brakemen Likely to Go Out -None of the Strikers will be Re-employed

CHICAGO, March 27.-The Burlington officers make no effort to conceal the fact that they anticipate trouble from the striking switchmen, who, they claim, struck without cause or reason. No violence has yet been attempted by the strikers, but that may be because the company has not yet secured a sufficient number of new men to fill the places of those who have gone out. The company is taking every precaution to prevent trouble, and is making every arrangement to meet and overcome it if it arises. A large number of Pinkerton men have been added to the force already engaged, and these men will patrol the yards day and night.

Sheriff Matson visited the Burlington offices to-day, and, after consultation with the offi-cials, agreed to swear in as many men as deputy sheriffs as the company may need to protect its property and the men who may be employed to take the places of the strikers. The yards of the company were deserted by the striking switchmen to-day. Fifteen new switchmen were work, and these men, assisted by the fourteen switch engineers brought from Aurora this morning, managed to get out all the passenger trains and three trains of freight—about ninety-six cars. A guard of armed men was placed on each engine to repel any attack by the strikers. Several freight trains were received during the day and this evening and promptly handled. Reports were received that the men at Plattsmouth. Quincy, Denver, Kansas City, and Cres-

Reports were received that the men at Plattsmouth, Quincy, Denver, Kansas City, and Creston had gone out. It is now believed that all the men along the line will quit work before the end of the week. The contingency has, however, been fully considered by the company, and new men will be engaged to take their places as soon as possible.

"Not one of the old men will be taken back," said Passenger Agent Merton to-day, "and our road will hereafier be manned by new men, in whom we can place implicit confidence."

During the day President Perkins of the Burlington received a despatch from the Board of Directors of the road endorsing that official's course in his fight against the Brotherhood. The attitude of the brakemen on the road is being watched with considerable anxiety by the officials, It is asserted that the brakemen are quietly conferring together with a view of taking some action, and it would not create much surprise if they quit work in a body before many days. President Monaghan of the Switchmen's Union said to-day that his men were determined to stay out until their demands for the reinstatement of the old engineers were compiled with. He said that the entire line would be tied un before long, but he was not prepared to say whether the strike would extend to any other roads. If the engineers on other lines refused to handle Burlington freight and went out, the switchman, he thought, would go with them.

The Board of Railroad and Watch House Commissioners of Illinois met in the city to-day to consider the complaints made by several citizens of Aurora that the Burlington was employing incompetent engineers and firemen on its trains, and thus endangering the lives and property of the people. The investigation will begin on next Tuesday.

The Board of Railroad and Watch House Commissioners of all the engineers and firemen on its trains, and thus endangering the lives and property of the people. The investigation will begin on next Tuesday.

The striking engineers of the Burlington system were to-day each p while the perishable freight to-morrow like-wise live stock destined for the Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Lixcolo, Neb., March 27.—Twelve switchmen employed by the Burlington and Missouri Rail-road Company in this city quit work this morn-ing. Of this number, seven claimed to have quit to attend as delegates a meeting of the striking firemen. Two gave sickness as their excuse, while three admitted that they were on a strike. The company employs about fifty switchmen in this city, and as they have already employed some n-w men, their busi-ness is not seriously interrupted. The night crews began work to-night as usual, but there is a feeling of uncasiness among the Burling-ton and Missouri officials, and they are eviis a feeling of uncasiness among the Burling ton and Missouri officials, and they are evi-dently expecting a general strike.

MORE HEADS FALL

Five by Surveyor Beattle's Hands and Many by the Collector's. Surveyor Beattle took a hand vesterday at wielding the official axe, and these Republicans were notified that Secretary Fairchild's letter ordering a reduction in expenses was meant for them: Edward C. De Zeng, clerk in charge of the Debentur

William Masten, stationery clerk, \$1,600. James L. Hastie, clerk in charge of Examiners' Root

Henry L. Reed, measurer of vessels, St a day. Charles H. Smith, tonnage cierk, \$1,400.

A Sun reporter endeavored to ascertain when these men entered the customs service. He was told that the books recording those facts were thickly coated with dust and cobwebs, and were packed away with the archives.

Collector Magons kept his hand in by removing Caleb S. Baboock, cierk, at \$1.600, in Deputy Collector Guthrie's warehouse division. Baboock is a Republican, and entered the service in 1871.

Mr. David M. Stone, editor of the Journal of Commerce, applied yesterday to Secretary Fairchild for permission to pay the salary of Eugene C. Sutton, the Republican clerk who was dismissed by Collector Magone on Monday, Mr. Sutton's duties consisted in furnishing statistics of the port's business. Mr. Stone's newspaper is greatly interested in printing these statistics. They are of particular value to the financial and commercial community, Mr. Sutton, it is said, is thoroughly lamiliar with this department. He ought to be, He has been there since 1864.

A Washington despatch adds these names to the list of decapitations in the Collector's office:

Mortimer Selkreg and Solomon Goldsmith, watchmen: Thos. N. Brown, cark et class 4. Sinth Division; Rimball N. Frince, dierk, class 4. Elevia Lydes, carminely man be flowed to the list of the class of the control of the class of the control of the class of th

The Appraiser at New York suggested to the Secretary that no discharges be made in his force, but that instead a general reduction of 15 per cent. be made in salaries. His suggestion has been approved by the department, and he has been authorized to reduce salaries on the basis suggested wherever possible.

GOOD-BY TO IRVING AND TERRY.

Too-He Gets a Hugging. Ellen Terry sat on a deck chair on the

North German Lloyd pler at Hoboken last night the centre of a little group of people, who watched with interest her awkward manipulation of a child's bank that she had borrowed from the toy stand near by. The money was got into the little iron box by being tossed from the hand of a mimic base ball pitcher into a hole in the catcher's breast pad. A one-strike-and-out rule governs the game, and the bataman is invariably caught out. The famous actress levied tribute on all ber friends, and the fun lasted as long as the supply of small coin held out. Then the little group melted away, the bank was returned to its happy owner, and Miss Terry settled back in her chair for a romp with black-and-white "Fussy," the dog that accompanies her everywhere.

While she was imprinting kisses on his soft fur a carriage drove up, and a party of five alighted. One of them, a handsome little fellow of ten, caught the actress's eye. "Fussy" took advantage of her temporary distraction to escape, and in another moment Miss Terry was lavishing upon Josef Hofmann all the tenderness she had previously bestowed upon the dog. The young musical product, Miss Terry, and Henry Irving will be fellow passengers on the Saale, which sails at 6½ this morning for Bremen. Miss Terry goes to Heidelberg to visit her son at the university, Mr. Irving disembarks at Southampton, and young Hofmann and his paranta was to Berlin, where the boy is out. Then the little group melted away, the visit her son at the university. Air, Irving dis-sembarks at Southsmpton, and young Hofmann and his parents go to Berlin, where the boy is to be put under the ears of music masters. Miss Terry went on board the steamer res-terdsy afternoon. Her leavetakings were very nearly completed when she left New York, and few persons called to see her last sight. Mr. Irving spent the evening in exchanging fare-wells with friends in town, and did not go on board the Saale until 1 o'clock this morning.

The sale of seats for the National Opera performances at the Academy of Music next week, opened yesterday with particularly successful results. Many of the box holders and steckholders of former seasons of grand opera at the Academy of Music secured boxes grand opera at the Academy of Music secured boxes. The repertoire is Monday next and the Saturday mathies, April 7. Submatein's "Sero," Tuesday, "The Queen of Sheba." Wednesday, "Taunhauser," Thursday, "Paust." Friday, "The Plying Dutchman," and Saturday night, "Lohengria."

There was a large andience at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night, whee the Katlenal Opera Company gave repetition of its excellent performance of Fanct. To morrow most "The Queen of Sheba." will be given.

Attached by Pacumenta in Savannah After Facing the Blinnard in New York,

William Dorshelmer, editor of the Star and formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the State, Representative in Congress, and United States District Attorney, died of pneumonia at 9:22 o'clock Monday night, in the Pulaski House at Savannah. News of his death did not reach this city until yesterday morning, when G. K. Ackerman, the treasurer of the Star Publishing Company, received a telegram that had been sent the previous evening by Isaac H. Hunter, Mr. Dorsheimer's colored private see-



WILLIAM DORSHEIMER. retary. The news was entirely unexpected. and was a shock to Mr. Dorsheimer's friends in this city and State.

Mr. Dorsheimer was apparently in good bodily health when he left the city. He had complained to some of his friends that his editorial labors had tired him a good deal recentive, and that the vagaries of the climate in February had been unpleasantly trying to him. He intended, he said, to take a short vacation, in order to be in trim for the active work of the Presidential campaign. He was going to start on Monday, the 12th, but the great storm interfered. His wife accompanied him. Mr. Dorshelmer's plan was to rest in the South until the climate moderated in the city, and he expected to make a short visit to Washington.

The journey benefited him very considerably, and he wrote home to his friends within a week that he was thoroughly rested, and felt better than he had for years. Last Friday a telegram from Mrs. Dorsheimer announced that her husband had contracted a severe cold. The cold developed into pneumonia on the following day, but Mrs. Dorsheimer sent word on Monday that a change for the better had occurred, and that Mr. Dorsheimer was able to sit up in bed, and laughed and chatted cheerily. A relapse came in the evening, and he died with startling suddenness.

Mrs. Dorsheimer sent word that she would start for the city last night with her husband's remains. Until she arrives no definite arrangements can be made for the funeral. Mr. Dorsheimer and his wife were both pewholders in Grace Church, and it is likely that there will be a funeral sorvice in that church, and another service in Buffalo. If it is decided to take the remains there for burial.

The news of Mr. Dorsheimer's death was received with sincers regret among the members of the Union. Manhattan, Lotos, and Century Clubs, of all of which he had long been a popular member. Dr. Austin Flint, Mr. Dorsheimer's family physician, said that Mr. Dorsheimer's death was received with sincers regret among the members of the Union. Manhattan, Lotos, and Century Subscience and Recorder Symth spoke in the promise of a good long life before him.

Treasurer A Mr. Dorsheimer was apparently in good bodily health when he left the city. He had

Massage Treatment as a Substitute for BERLIN, March 27.-The Emperor's sleep last night was almost unbroken. The doctors have decided upon applying the massage trest-ment to the Emperor's legs as a substitute for walking, which the weather forbids. The best massage doctor in Berlin will commence to

The coronation of Emperor Frederick and Empress Victoria as King and Queen of Prussia is expected to occur at Konigsberg in June. Count von Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, called at the Foreign Office to day and presented Count Horbert Bismarck with the order of St. Alexander-Nevski, which was conferred upon him by the Czar.

Empress Victoria replying to addresses presented to her by seventeen associations of which she is a patroness, says her foremost and most sacred duty will be the care of her suffering husband. She is conscious of the task devolving upon her as Queen and Empress, and will accomplish it to the best of her ability. At the same time she is reminded that she has other social duties. The moral and intellectual education of women, the sanitary condition of the laboring classes, and the improvement of the facilities by which women may The coronation of Emperor Frederick and dition of the laboring classes, and the improvement of the facilities by which women may earn a livelihood will constantly be before her. The noblest vocation of a Princess, she says, is an untiring activity in the work of ameliorating the suffering of the classes. Owing to the difficulty of her task, she is doubtful whether she will succeed as well as her heart desires. YIENNA, March 27.—Dr. Billroth, the German surgeon, in an address to the students of the University here, highly culogized the devotion which Dr. Mackenzie has shown in his attendance upon Emperor Frederick.

SURROUNDING THE ITALIANA

The Abyssiulans Descend to the Lewiands to Meet Their Enemy. Massowan, March 27 .- The Abyssinian orces advanced upon Santi last night. The Italian troops formed in the order of battle. out the expected attack was not made. A column of Abyssinian cavairy passed north of Saati this morning. The Abyssinians are steadily surrounding the Italian forces. It is steadily surrounding the station forces. It is expected that they will concentrate at Dogali. They are destroying the roads and telegraph lines. The Italians will await attack. The Abyzinian army are advancing in three columns. King John has arrived at Sabarguma.

Abysinian army are advancing in three columns. King John has arrived at Sabarguma.

About the last thing the Italians expected the enemy to do was to descend their plateau and light them near the sea. According to the above despatch this is exactly what the Abysinians have done. Dogall, the place where it is thought the Abyssinians will concentrate, is between four and five miles distant, both from the Italian fortifications at Saati on the west and Monkullo, one of the line of forts guarding Massowah, on the east. The country around Saati is so rolling and so densely covered with tropical vegetation that it would be difficult to ascertain the strength of the enemy massing in the vicinity, unless by the aid of the military balloons the Italians have apparently poured down to the lowlands by way of the Ailet Pass, which would take them to Saati, or north of it, while the Italian reconnoissances toward the highlands, according to all reports, have been made further south by way of the Ghinda Pass. The force at Saati which the Abyssinians are surrounding does not include over a third of the Italian force. The railroad from Massowah, at last accounts, had not been quite completed to Saati. The Abyssinians if they seize Dogali, will thus cut off the communications between Saati and Massowah. Saati has been strongly fortified.

The Pope Honors Mr. Lonbat. ROME, March 17 .- The Pope has created Mr. Loubat of New York a Roman Count.

The friends of Mr. Joseph F. Loubat have little doubt that it is he who has been made a Count. He is a Catholic, and an intimate friend of the Rev. Mr. Ducey of St. Leo's Church. Mr. Loubat's long litigation with the Union Club over his proposed expulsion is well remembered, as well as the famous duello episode that preceded it, in which Mr. Turn-bull, now a departed member of the club failed to appear on the duelling ground near Richmond.

Gen. Boulanger Bettred.

Paris, March 27 .- On the proposal of the Minister of War. President Carnot, acting on the unanimous advice of the officers who con-ducted the court martial, has signed a secree, placing Gen. Boulanger on the refired list of the army. The proposal had previously been considered by the Council of Ministers.

\$10,000 More for Mr. Parsell, At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Irish Parliamentary Fund Association.

held at the Hoffman House on Monday evening, it was decided to forward to Hr. Parnell \$10,000 from the fund new in the hands of the Treas-teer, Eugene Lelis.

MORRIS NOLAN KILLED HIM

DECISION OF THE CORUNER'S JURY IN THE RACE MURDER CASE.

Noinn Asserts that he Can Provo an Alibi, but Every Other Man in the Pince has Accounted for Himself Satisfactorily.

BOUND BROOK, March 27 .- " William Race ame to his death by blows and vicence at the hands of Morris Nolan, and no other person is implicated in the crime." Such is the verdict of the Coroner's jury, who have sat in the little hotel in Harlingen and listened carefully day after day to the testimony which has been brought before them. It corresponds with the judgment of the people. From the day when the old man was found dead in front of his barn door all the signs have pointed to Nolan barn door all the signs have pointed to Nolan as the murderer, and, although there is no direct evidence, there has been woven about him a strong net of circumstances.

"He told me that grandfather had been kicked to death by his horse." said De Witt Van Nest, Mr. Race's grandson, at the inquest yesterday, A few minutes before while on the way to Van Nest'a, Nolan told another person that old Mr. Hace had been killed by slipping on the ice and striking his head on the stone foundation of the barn. This is one of the trifles. The strongest point in the popular mind is that Nolan has had the chance to clear himself and leave the officers of the law free to seek the true offender, and has refused to use it. He was subponsed before the inquest and refused to come.

"I do not man him now "said General Figure

true offender, and has refused to use it. He was subponned before the inquest and refused to come.

"I do not need him now," said Coroner Fisher before the inquest closed, "but if he is not guilty it ought to be easy for him to show it."

Every other man in the little community has accounted for his time on the day of the murder. Where was Noian between 6 o'clock, when he was seen feeding his chickens, and 9% when he was seen feeding his chickens, and 9% when he was walking directly away from the old barn on the road to Harlingen on the roundabout path which he took to Blawenburg? If he was without money, as he said repeatedly before the murder, and came honestly in possession of the \$155 that was found in his trunk, and the other money which he spent at the auction in Bridge Point on Monday, it should be easy for him to tell where he got it. Even if he could not account for the smaller bills he must know from whom he got the \$50 bill and the \$5 gold pieces. Even the strong evidence offered by the blood on his overcoat and that on one of the bills should be easy of explanation for a guiltless man. Some of the simplest facts would be the hardest to explain. When Noian bought the twisted-jawed cow of old Mr. Race on Friday he told his neighbors, the Wykoffs, that he must feed her well and give her good care, because his profit depended upon her having a good calf. He carried food to her that day, but on Sunday when the search began for Mr. Race he said he had not been to the barn since the day before, and afterward denied having been there on Saturday. Noian seems to be unconcerned.

"I can prove an alibi." he said to Manning Crow on the day of the arrest, and he seems to rely upon that still.

ELECTION IN YONKERS.

The Temperatice People Take a Hand and

Yonkers elected town officials yesterday and had a very lively time doing it. The great excitement was over the Mayoralty contest. A citizens' movement was started two weeks ago in favor of J. Harvey Bell, the present Mayor, a Democrat. This was done on account of the strong Republican movement in favor of Edward Underhill. The latter is a

strong Republican movement in favor of Edward Underhill. The latter is a wealthy brewer and a popular man, but he had against him the large temperance element and a good many Republicans also, who remembered how he went back on Republican Assemblyman Burns two years before, because the latter voted for the High License bill. The opposition to Underhill was led by the Republican organ, the Statesman, which printed Bell's name at the head of its columns under the caption of Citizens' Ticket. Bell won at the polls by nearly 800 majority.

The contest for City Judge created widespread interest, Arthur J. Burns, the Democratic nomines, was a Police Commissioner and also Counsel to the Roard of Excise. There is a wide-extended feeling against the salcon power in the city. The temperance people say that no one is ever refused a license by the Board of Excise, and that the Police Department entirely fails to keep the salcons in check. These things were loudly talked around the polls whenever Burns, who is connected with both departments, was mentioned. The Statesman alleged that as a politician he was both petty and changeable. Stephen H. Thayer, Jr., a popular lawyer, was the Republican choice. The contest was very close. Thayer was elected. Jacob Read, Democrat, was reflected Supervisor, defeating Joseph H. Paimer. John C. Donochus, Democrat, burjed Kamuel B. Jones out of sight for Justice of the Peace. Jones was an Excise Commissioner. In the First ward Thomas F. Coen ran himself as an independent Democratic nominee. This made the issue close between Jeremiah A. McCue, Democrat, and James F. Gorman. Gorman won. John Schlobohm, Republican, Gorman won. John Schlobohm, Republican, der Henry Butler, a son of William Allen Butler, Republican, and Maurice H. Downing, the present Democratic Adderman, resulted in a majority of four for Butler. Downing friends claimed that a recount would change the score. John A. Rane. Democrat, was chosen Adderman from the Fourth district. There was no Republican in the field.

Elections in Westchester County. The town elections in Westchester county

passed off quietlylyesterday, and resulted in the election of the following Supervisors: Bedford. James E. Hoyt, Rep.; Cortlandt, G. W. Robertson, Rep.; East Chester, Daniel C. Hickey, Dem.; Greenburgh, John Beeson, Dem.; Harrison, C. C. Haviland, Dem.; Mount Pleasant, Moses W. Taylor, Dem.; Mamaroneck, Mathias Banta, Dem.; New Castle, George Hunt, Dem.; New Rochelle, C. H. Rosseyell, Dem.; North Salem, Odle Close, Rep.; Ossining, Gilbert M. Todd, Dem.; Castle, Joseph B. See, Rep.; North Salem, Odle Close, Rep.; Ossining, Gilbert M. Todd, Dem.; Polham, Eherman T. Pell, Dem.; Poundridge, Miles Adams, Dem.; Rye, George W. Carpender, Dem.; Scaredale, Chauncey T. Secor, Dem.; Somors, James P. Reed, Rep.; West Chester, M. Rauch, Dem.; White Plains, L. C. Plaut, Dem.; Yonkers, Jacob Read, Dem.; Yorktown, Ira B. Strang, Dem. ames E. Hoyt. Ren : Cortlandt

Very Tall Indians on the Warpath, NOGALES, A. T., March 27 .- Reports are prevalent in Guaymas that the Seris Indians, prevalent in Guaymas that the Seris Indians, inhabiting Tiburan Island, in the Gulf of California, lately crossed to the mainland of Sonora, and are raiding the ranches. The Seris number about 300, and are one of the tallest races on the continent, nearly all measuring 6 feet 4. It is asserted by some that they are cannibals. They prefer raw decomposed meat to cooked. In looks, language, and manners they are different from any other Indians in America.

they are different from any other Indians in America.

Many fishermen have attempted to stop at their island, but they did not remain long and considered themselves lucky when they got away. They have never before been known to leave the island upon depredating excursions, and their present raid is a complete surprise to every one. They have often crossed over into Sonora on trading expeditions, but they came in small parties and manifested no desire to commit depredations. Acting Gov. Carroll is taking steps to send a force of troops to the frontier to check their advance, Obituary.

A. W. Toombs died on Monday night at 847 Prospect place, Brocklyn, aged 68. He was formarly foreman of the Eagle compesing room, and was an editorial writer on that paper. He was also at one time

and two great-grandchildren. He will be buried with Masonic honors.

Edward Behman died yesterday at 45 Fortland avenue, Brockivn aged 28. He was associated with his brother Louis C. Sehman, in the management of Hyde & Behman's Theatre.

The Suitan of Zannibar is dead. Barghash Bin Sald Suitan of Zannibar, was born about 1833, and succeeded his brother, Seyyid Majid in 1870. He represented the Arabic dynasty which for more than a century has held away over the natives along the seast coast of Africa. In 1873 hir Sartis Frers weat on a mission, on behalf of the British Government, to the ruler of Zannibar for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade, its subsequently did muck, in conjunction with the British Government, to suppress the slave trade, not withstanding the political antagonisms and dangers resulting from his polity.

Out Brewer, the former editor and proprietor of the Boston Cultivater, died yesterday of heart trouble at his residence in Jamaica Plain, Mass., aged 49 years.

Jabes P. Penn myten, the eldest lawyer in Newark, died at his home in that city at 9 last night. He was born in Newark in 1842 and was graduated from Princeton in 1843. He was a law student with Chancellor Haitsead. He had been sick for a year. He leaves a sen and a daughter. The latter is the wife of Franklin Satterthwaite.

Edmund Dwyer Gray, a distinguished member of the triab Farliamentary party, died in Dubit leave richt of

Batterthwaite.

Edmund Dwyer Gray, a distinguished member of the Irisk Parliamentary party, died in Dublin last night of heart disease. Mr. Gray was Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1880, and was Chairman of the Dublin Mansion Bouse Committee which in that year collected files. (19) for the relief of dis reas in -reland. At the time of his death he represented the St. Miephen's ircen division of Dublin is Parliament. He was 48 years old. in in Parliament. He was 45 years old.

The death en Menday evening of Caleb T. Foster takes away the eldest member of the Old Guard. Mg. Foster was born in New Jersey in 1808, and came to New York: City while still a young man. Except for a short period spent in illinois, he had lived in this city all his life, engaged in bisno manufacturing. The Tompkins Riuse were organized on Nept. 28, 1828. Mr. Foster was ens of the errginal members to sign the roll on March 3, 18-7, ason after the charter was obtained. On the resignation of Capt Tompkins, il 1831, the name of the organization of Capt Tompkins, in 1831, the name of the organization